





## The Saint Paul Press.

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**BOSTON CORRESPONDENCE.**  
BOSTON, September 29, 1862.  
Editors of St. Paul Press:

For the past week great exertions have been made to fill the city's quota for troops; but at this time we fall short about thirty-four hundred and fifty, and it is expected that on Wednesday, the first of October, drafting will be commenced.

Some of the Wards are now paying three hundred dollars bounty, in addition to a pledge to provide for the soldier's family. This is certainly very tempting to a man out of employment, but still the enlistments come in slowly.

The cause of this is explained in various ways; but the general opinion is, that since the war commenced there have been more lives lost among Union soldiers than among the rebels. We find that the general feeling of Massachusetts men is, that we ought to think less of "defensive strategy" and more of the impetuous fighting qualities peculiar to Gen. Pope. In fact, we daily, and almost hourly hear complaints against slow marches, long preparations, and red tape management.

Speaking of red tape, we lately heard of one of the finest specimens on record, which is too good to keep private. So here it is:

Col. Marston, of the New Hampshire 2d regiment, wanting to write a requisition, the camp was ransacked for a sheet of paper, but only a half sheet could be found. On this he wrote his requisition, and after patiently waiting for a long time, he received the following curt reply:

"When Col. Marston has occasion to make use of a requisition upon this department, he will please make use of a whole sheet of paper."  
Very respectfully, etc.

The live men of New England are getting tired of this thing, and they hail with pleasure the emancipating proclamation of President Lincoln. They say it looks like work!

New England does not suffer from the war equal to the Western States; it is here that all goods and most of the arms and ammunition are manufactured for the army.

The better class of mechanics never before were doing so well as at the present time. They are kept constantly employed and are paid the highest wages. Not a shop in New England for the manufacture of muskets, rifles, swords, bayonets, pistols, or any other arms implement but is running night and day.

Speaking of rifles—there is a new patent just out which surpasses everything else we have ever seen. It is called the "Spring Repetitive Rifle"—and an army has just been opened in this city for its manufacture. The famous Captain Dalgren pronounces it the best rifle in the world. We have thoroughly tested its capabilities, and find it to possess the following ten prominent features:

1st. It is intended exclusively for the metallic or copper cartridge, and will, in the hands of a good marksman, "kill his man" at one mile distance, even in the dark.

2nd. It is loaded in the butt end of the stock, and holds eight cartridges at one time, in so safe and cool a place, that however hot the barrel may become by rapid firing, the cartridges are perfectly safe from damage or explosion.

3rd. It can be loaded and handled with safety by a child, and can be fired thirty times a minute.

4th. It has no ramrod, or chamber-springs, cogs or wheels to be dropped and lost during the excitement of a sudden Indian charge or horseback skirmish.

5th. Its construction is so simple, and yet so scientific, that the entire force of the powder is preserved with such astounding perfection, that there is not leakage enough of gas to even discolor the whitest of cambric if wrapped around the rifle.

6th. Its force is so great, that at a distance of two hundred feet, the ball will pass through a solid stick of timber two feet in diameter.

7th. It is the cheapest gun to use, because it never misfires, and requires but a little more than one half of the usual expense for ammunition.

8th. It is perfectly waterproof, may remain loaded or empty under water for a week without danger, and can be carried anywhere and in any position with perfect safety.

9th. It does not become foul from use, and may be discharged a thousand times without ever requiring to be wiped.

10th. It is light, weighing but about seven pounds, and can be rapidly handled by a person of the most ordinary physical ability.

What a weapon this would be with which to fight the Indians! There are none as yet in the market, but probably will be in a few months. The expense will probably be about fifty dollars each. The want of silver change in this city has caused great trouble and some hard blows. The city is completely gridlocked with horse railroads, owned by different corporations; and some of these companies have persistently refused to take postage stamps as change, and have directed their conductors to eject all passengers offering them. The result has been, they have a lively time of it, shut-trated with various black eyes, bruised noses, and loose teeth. Day before yesterday public opinion became so strong that the corporations succumbed to the pressure, and postage stamps became the ruling and only change.

Nearly all of the Boston papers have had their editorial columns, and all have accorded Gov. Ramsey great credit for his humanity and personal energy in aiding the Western sufferers, and they all pronounce Gen. Pope to be just the man for that field. We congratulate you on having the services of so able a general.

Yours truly,  
QUAILS.

## IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

The Rebels Get the Proclamation.  
THEY WILL HOIST THE BLACK FLAG.

WASHINGTON, October 3.—The Richmond *Whig* of the 24th ult., says:  
The entire rebel loss in the Mississippi battles does not exceed 1,000, and losses in engagements in Maryland range between 5,000 and 7,000. Beyond a doubt our losses are less by a fourth than those of the enemy. Gen. Winder publishes a list of about 100 negroes counted in military prisons in Richmond, of whom twenty are from the free States.

WASHINGTON, October 3.—The Richmond *Whig*, of September 20th, contains the following:  
In the rebel States, on the 20th of September, Mr. Adams of Louisiana, submitted the following joint resolution:

Resolved, By the Congress of the Confederate States, that the President be and he is to be, President of the United States of America, issued at the city of Washington, in the year 1862, wherein he declares that on the first day of January, 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, wherever the people shall be in rebellion against the United States, shall be forever free, and the executive power of the President be and he is to be, to secure the execution of this resolution.

Mr. Clark of Missouri moved the resolution be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He was in favor of declaring every citizen of the Southern Confederacy a soldier, authorized to go to death every man caught upon our soil, in the name of the Confederate States. Mr. Sumner of Louisiana said the resolution had been introduced by an executive order, and he was in favor of its being referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Henry of Tennessee thought the resolution did not go far enough. He favored the passage of a law providing that upon any attempt being made to execute the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, we immediately hoist the black flag and proclaim a day of extermination against all the traitors of our soil.

Mr. Phelps of Mississippi said he had always been in favor of conducting the War on a black flag. If that flag had been raised at Mississippi a year ago, the war would be over now. Mr. Kansas of Alabama moved the pending resolution, with the resolutions submitted by him since the commencement of the rebellion, be referred to a special committee of three, and he made the special order for Wednesday next.

Mr. Burnett of Kentucky moved that all of the said resolutions be referred to the committee on Judiciary. Agreed to.

FORTRESS MONROE, October 3—P. M.—The flag of true blue Matamoros, arrived to-day from Alvin's Landing. She brought down about a dozen passengers, one of whom reports that the rebel Congress has resolved in all future actions to hoist the black flag and exterminate the federalists without granting quarter.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 1st says:  
Information from Lee's army indicates that an important battle is impending, and will take place at the close of the week. It is on this side of the Potomac and advancing, and the rebels are in excellent condition, and eager for the fray.

The *Whig* speaks of President Lincoln's proclamation as ordaining a servile insurrection in the Confederate States, and says it is not understood North or South, that it is a dash of the pen to destroy four thousand millions of our property, and is as much as a bid for the slaves to rise in insurrection, with the assurance of aid from the whole military and naval arm of the United States. It speaks of the cruelty of the administration, and says that Butler is a saint compared with his men.

Our military operations, says the *Whig*, are hitherto to assume a very grave character. The friends of the new programme will necessarily destroy terms between us.

The next campaign will be a tremendous one, both for magnitude and nature of operations. Let our authorities prepare the whole strength of our people for the tremendous shock. The enemy is making great preparations, as well as issuing foolish proclamations. We must respond with equal energy; if we do not we are lost. But we will do it.

The *Whig* also says:  
Yesterday the Yankees advanced on Warrenton, taking the deck and the government buildings. Movements of Lee and Jackson were toward that place on Saturday last, but their movements are not known.

It is enough to know that our Generals under such circumstances are about to meet.

**A Bad Historian.**  
Governor Seymour is a bad historian. We understand him as charging that the Missouri Compromise was a Northern measure, supported by the North and opposed by the South! Where does he get hisarrant for such a preposterous statement? Not in the journals of Congress; not in the records of the Senate; not in the Northern members returned to Washington next session, they were sneeringly called "dough faces" by John Randolph. It was at this time and for this act, that the Missouri Compromise was applied to Northern Democrats.

The "Compromise" was so unpopular in portions of the North that those who voted for it were hanged in effigy, in the streets of the Senators from Connecticut. Thirty years after the South, by the aid and instigation of Northern Democrats, destroyed its own offspring. We prefer to let the past alone; but if Gov. Seymour insists upon quoting history, we must insist that he quote it correctly.

**An Oligarchy.**  
The State of South Carolina contains 29,000 plantations, containing 4,072,551 acres of improved, and 12,145,049 acres of unimproved land, valued at \$2,431,631; averaging to each 561 acres.

The government is based on the Constitution of 1790, and amendments added to it at various periods. The right to vote requires a freehold of 50 acres in order to become a citizen. The Legislature is elected annually. A Senator must be 30 years old, a resident citizen five years, and if resident in the district must own a freehold worth \$200; if non-resident must own \$4,000. Representatives must have resided in the State three years; if resident in the district must own a freehold of 500 acres and 10 negroes, or real estate worth \$150; if non-resident must own real estate worth \$400. The Governor is chosen by the Legislature, and must have resided in the State ten years, and be possessed of a settled estate worth \$15,000. The Lieutenant Governor is chosen by the Legislature, and must have resided in the State ten years, and be possessed of a settled estate worth \$15,000.

The people do not vote directly for Governor or President.

There is no middle class in South Carolina. The population consists (out of the towns, which are few), of planters and a sort of peasantry. The delegates to the Legislature are frequently elected by a dozen voters, (large landholders), and the affairs are not uncommonly settled at the dinner table.

Trade is considered as not exactly suitable to a gentleman—Merchants (retail) are called "shopkeepers," and are not upon a social equality with the planters.

Norfolk (Va.) *Herald*.

## TIME.

BY MRS. L. H. SEQUEL.

Time lightly shakes the parting guest by the still with his arms outstretched, intent to grasp every new comer.

Time takes a way to make the rose in fair and fragrant petals shed, and apple blossoms with the leaf. Profusely over their turly bed.

He hath a way to change the leaf into the brown and withered right. Who scorns his cradle lullaby.

He hath a way to write his name in zigzag lines on Beauty's face, and underline his peaceful point. And quarrel with his wrinkling trace; He finds acquaintance with death.

He hath a way to make Memory's hoard to steal her jewelry and rings, and lose the legends and loveliness. That fettered him his previous things; To indicate that he had so long.

He hath a way to chain the foot. That at the voice would bound, and from the dull timidity shut. The varied melody of sound.

He hath a way to leave unburned the soul whose wealth is stored above, and blighting touch the cherished fold. This time for a Latin and a Greek. His time is short, he works with zeal.

The advancing Conqueror's steady march, the banner of his conquest high. He hath a way to leave unburned the soul whose wealth is stored above, and blighting touch the cherished fold.

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## Three States Blinded for a Century.

Could the smiling, affluent State of New York, with its mighty harvests and its cattle on a thousand hills, be placed side by side with war-worn Virginia, or Kentucky, or Tennessee, or Missouri, what a contrast were there! New York, first in war as in peace, has sent nearly one hundred and fifty thousand of her sons to the battlefield, to fight for the constitution and the laws under which she has grown so great. She is represented there by multitudes of the living—and the dead. But who remain at home, sitting peacefully under our own vine and fig tree, with none to make us afraid, cannot, by the utmost effort of our imaginations, conceive of the terrors, the soundings and harrings, the unspeakable wrongs and tortures to which our union-loving brethren in the Border States have been subjected, as the chances of war, from time to time, have brought them, under the domination of the rebels. If the true history of their sufferings and their faithfulness under persecution be written, it will be another Book of Martyrs.

The desolation of the region over which the storm of war has passed and repassed, and in which it still rages, is complete. "Virginia," says a correspondent of a Southern paper, "cannot recover from the shock in a hundred years." It is the same in Tennessee and Missouri. The conflict has lasted but a year and a half, and three great States are already blasted for a century!—N. Y. *Ledger*.

**A Democratic Light Out.**  
Benjamin F. Hall's is dead. He was a Rhode Islander, thirty-five years ago, an Anti-Masonic editor, and was transferred to Boston in that capacity, and one of the early abolitionists of the republic. After a time, he turned Democrat, and, being an able, shrewd man, became one of the number who dispensed or rather, divided, the patronage of the Federal Government for the New England States. He was the author of the Democratic national platform put forth at Cincinnati in 1860.—*New York Tribune*.

Gen. Cass lately gave a piece of advice which would be well to have impressed upon every officer in the army. The General was making a parting speech to the Twenty-fourth Michigan regiment, and his adopted son, Col. Morrow, who is its commander. The old gentleman said:

"I need not say anything relative to the display of courage—this is common to Americans—and I need not say, do not allow yourself to be surprised."

"Whenever you open a paper and find it mainly filled up with abuse of abolitionists, and whippersnappers over the arrest and imprisonment of disloyal persons, you may be sure its sympathies are entirely with the rebels. You need not stop to ask what its editor professes, for just so certain as the needle points to the north pole, so certain is it that the above indications point to disloyalty."

**Gen. Wool on the Harper's Ferry Disgrace.**  
From the Chicago Tribune:

WASHINGTON, October 3.—Gen. Wool's official report of the late reconnaissance in Maryland, has been handed in. In referring to the surrender of Harper's Ferry, he calls it disgraceful, and utterly inexcusable.

The report makes very little secret of Wool's opinion as to the parties responsible for the surrender. It is hoped that it will be given to the public in a few days.

Gen. Hooker sent the President a letter to-day, very strongly recommending Col. Sol. Meredith, of the 10th Indiana, for promotion to a Brigadier Generalship, in honor of the brilliant gallantry he displayed in the late battles of Bull Run, and the Maryland engagements, and making a special request that if so promoted, Col. Meredith be assigned to a command in his—Hooker's—corps.

There is little doubt that the promotion will be promptly made.

The exact number of prisoners taken by Col. McCallen at the late reconnaissance to Warrenton is now stated at 1,020. They were reported at the time at 2,000.

A commission from the War Department, headed by Gen. Sumner and other generals, started to-day to the battle fields of South Mountain and Antietam, to make accurate topographical surveys.

It is understood that one object in having these surveys made is to secure data for the investigations of the military board as to charges now before them, against certain Generals for not having co-operated in recent battles at the proper time. These surveys are relied on to show whether or not the nature of the ground and the distance rendered such co-operation impracticable.

The Harpers Ferry Army of Potomac, October 2.—President Lincoln arrived at Harper's Ferry on a special train from Washington yesterday afternoon.

He was met by Major Kemp and Gen. Sumner, and escorted to Gen. Campbell's headquarters.

The President was accompanied by his staff, the Marshall of the District of Columbia, the President of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and several other gentlemen.

At Gen. Sumner's headquarters he was met by Gen. McClellan. After a cordial interview, the President, accompanied by Gen. McClellan, and Sumner, and a brilliant cavalcade, composed of division and brigade generals, with members of their staff, went to review Sumner's army corps on Bull Run.

The President and his staff, and the members of the staff, the Marshall of the District of Columbia, the President of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and several other gentlemen.

The President also visited the ruins of the second bridge, and government buildings at Harper's Ferry, when he returned to Bolivar Heights and passed the night with Gen. Sumner.

This morning the President, accompanied by Gen. Sumner and other generals, visited the troops at London and Maryland Heights, and rode over the ground where the troops surrendered.

At noon he left Harper's Ferry and rode on to the Potomac. He was accompanied by Gen. McClellan, and Sumner, and a brilliant cavalcade, composed of division and brigade generals, with members of their staff, went to review Sumner's army corps on Bull Run.

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## The War in Virginia.

A Survey of the Late Battle Fields.

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The President







## THE CITY.

Dr. S. WILLEY is the acting City Physician for the present month, to whom all applications for treatment must be made.

ANY one wishing to send letters to Sibber's camp can do so by leaving them at Combs' or Merrill's bookstores this morning before half past nine o'clock.

CITY COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of the City Council will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock p. m. We hope the Council will take some steps towards opening Rice street, at this meeting.

DEAD OF BIRCH COOLIE.—The friends of those who were killed at Birch Coolie, will meet at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, Ingersoll's block, this day at 8 o'clock p. m., to make final arrangements to have the remains brought down for burial.

BOOTS FOR THE PROHIBITION.—This is a kind of weather to enjoy out of door exercise, and our early readers should take advantage of it. To do so will be necessary first to visit Kilpatrick's and procure a pair of substantial and very neat Balmorals. Study health and economy by dealing at Kilpatrick's.

The State Board of Equalization met yesterday and had to adjourn for the want of the necessary returns from counties, until Monday, the 13th. The counties delinquent are Crow Wing, Frebourn, Houston, Jackson, Kandiyohi, Kanabec, Martin, Nowar, McLeod, Keoka, Menominee, St. Louis, Stearns, Wadena, and Watonwan.

COUNTY CONVENTION.—In New Canada a meeting was held on Saturday evening for the purpose of appointing delegates to the County and District conventions, called by the Republican Committee.

H. J. Brainard was chosen chairman, and E. A. Boyd secretary.

J. F. Testevin and E. A. Boyd were appointed delegates.

LIEUT. COL. WILKIN, who has been mustered out of the Second Regiment to take command of one of the new regiments, arrived in this city Sunday morning.

Adjutant Jenkinson, of the same regiment, also mustered out for the same purpose, will be here in a day or two.

For the benefit of those not already supplied with HARRIS' History of Minnesota and Dakota, and published by the same publisher, we have just received a fresh supply. We would advise also to have a copy, as they are the books for those interested in the early history of this country.

Merrill has also another lot of Godey's and Harper's Mouthpieces for October, and also Minnesota's Mirror of Fashion, full number.

LADIES' AID SOCIETY.—The regular weekly meeting of the Ladies' Association for the purpose of sewing for the relief of the wounded soldiers at our forts, and also for the assistance of the destitute refugees in our city, will be held at Ingersoll's Hall to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, from 9 till 1 o'clock.

All ladies interested in this object are earnestly invited to attend.

All contributions of either money, clothing or bedding will be gratefully received.

By order of the President, MISS S. L. SELBY, Secy.

FROM THE SECOND REGIMENT.—A portion of the detail for recruiting service in this State, consisting of two officers and one man from each company, arrived in this city on Sunday morning. Among those arriving are Capt. Davis and Sergeant Major John D. Wilson. The regiment was in Louisville on Tuesday last, but had subsequently marched with the forces to meet Bragg. They were in good health and spirits, and numbered about 650 effective men. Lieut. McDonough who is one of this detail, will be here shortly.

CLOTHING, &c. FOR THE REFUGEES.—Twelve large packages of clothing and merchandise arrived yesterday by express from the citizens of Chicago and other places, for the refugees congregated in this city and other towns in the State. That portion intended for those who have taken refuge in this city, and have been assigned to the city council, and Mayor Prince, and will probably be dealt out by a committee appointed by the city council to-day.

It is due to Messrs. Burbank & Co. to say that the packages were brought through from Chicago without change, and they will forward the packages destined for other towns in the State also free of expense.

BOATS TO-DAY.—The steamer Key City, Capt. Worden, is the packet this evening, at 7 o'clock p. m., for Prairie du Chien and Danville.

The Messrs McEllan, Capt. Martin, will leave for La Crosse at 9 o'clock a. m.

DULUTH ELECTION.—The following delegates were chosen yesterday afternoon by the Democratic electors of this city to the County Convention, to be held at Market Hall on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m.

First Ward.—W. H. Grant, J. Q. A. Ward, Patrick Nash, Herman Hart, and Charles S. Cave.

## LAWS OF MINNESOTA.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT to create a Board of Auditors for the Adjustment of Claims for War Expenditures, and to Define the Powers and Duties of said Board.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

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## Monetary &amp; Commercial.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

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## COOLEY, TOWER &amp; COMPANY.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT to create a Board of Auditors for the Adjustment of Claims for War Ex



















# THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME II.

SAINT PAUL, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1862.

NUMBER 162.

## The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE.

For Representatives to Congress.

First District.

William Windom.

Second District.

Ignatius Donnelly.

Third District.

Fourth District.

Fifth District.

Sixth District.

Seventh District.

Eighth District.

Ninth District.

Tenth District.

Eleventh District.

Twelfth District.

Thirteenth District.

Fourteenth District.

Fifteenth District.

Sixteenth District.

Seventeenth District.

Eighteenth District.

Nineteenth District.

Twentieth District.

Twenty-first District.

Twenty-second District.

Twenty-third District.

Twenty-fourth District.

Twenty-fifth District.

Twenty-sixth District.

Twenty-seventh District.

Twenty-eighth District.

Twenty-ninth District.

Thirtieth District.

Thirty-first District.

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## Latest News Items.

It is said that Gen. Sickles is striving to obtain an appointment as Major-General of Volunteers.

The Supreme Court of Georgia has declared the rebel conscript act unconstitutional.

Leading rebels and officers of the confederate army are circulating the most absurd stories in the places occupied by them; for instance, that Gen. Nelson was killed because he supported President Lincoln's recent emancipation proclamation; that Buell resigned because of the proclamation; but concluded to hold his position six days longer, in the hope that Lincoln would annul that document.

Illinois has sent to the war 159,000 troops. No other State can show so proud a record.

The Grenada Appeal of the 30th ult. says that it was Gen. Bragg's plan to allow Gen. Buell to occupy Louisville.

By so doing he has relieved Alabama and East Tennessee from the presence of the Federals, and occupied the whole of Kentucky, which Buell cannot dispossess him of. It says Nashville will be captured very shortly.

An officer of Garibaldi's army tenders from 4,000 to 6,000 troops to the Union cause. They are fully equipped. He asks the State of New York to engage them.

Gen. Butler has issued an order compelling all persons, male or female, over the age of eighteen, to take the oath of allegiance by a specified date, or suffer imprisonment and confiscation of property.

A court martial, of which Col. De Trobriand is President, is in session at Fort Albany. Twelve commissioned officers belonging to General Birney's, late Gen. Kearney's division, accused of various offenses, are to be brought before it.

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## Address to the People of the State.

ST. PAUL, October 7, 1862.

The undersigned, representing the Republican State Central Committee, and in behalf of the candidates for Congress, viz: Hon. WILLIAM WINDOM for the First District, and Hon. IGNATIUS DONNELLY for the Second District, deems it proper to call the attention of the voters of the State to some views of the pending political canvass which appeal directly to their judgment and to their personal interests.

There are at this time two political divisions in this State:—the *loyal* and the *disloyal*.

The first,—known by the name of "Union" in one of the districts, and by the name of "Republican" in another,—has received into its ranks the loyal men of all the heretofore recognized parties. Its purpose is to save the Union by any and every means, and its *loyalty* has never yet been doubted.

The second party,—claiming the name of the Democracy, although but a fraction of that once great organization, and without any of the peculiar views which once distinguished it,—contains in its ranks *every man in the State whose loyalty to the Government is now, or has been at any time, questioned*.

The Union, or Republican party, has, by the platforms of its District conventions, distinctly ignored all the by-gone and dead issues of politics.

It proposes to save the Union by upholding the Government and crushing out the rebellion.

It prescribes for itself a plain line of duty,—*fidelity to the administration and destruction to traitors*.

It desires to see no political issues agitated until peace, order and obedience to the Government are re-established in all the land.

The so-called Democratic party gives but a feeble promise of support to the Administration.

Its platform contains not a single word in unequivocal reprobation of the southern conspirators who have plunged the country into all the calamities and horrors of civil war.

It contains not a single word in unequivocal support of the war.

Its platform proposes to "sustain the Government" (not, be it observed, in the *war against rebellion*, but, "in its efforts to restore the Union") How this is to be accomplished—whether by dastardly and humiliating compromises, or by submitting to the government of the rebel Congress—it does not say.

This is the only pledge of support of the Government, of any kind, in the entire Democratic platform!

It must not be forgotten that every word of this platform was carefully weighed and studied, and that these omissions were intended; and are most significant.

What does the party we represent propose for the future?

An earnest, vigorous, persistent prosecution of the war—for the restoration of the Union—the suppression of the rebellion—and the re-establishment of peace.

With peace so obtained will come prosperity, and through no other channel can it reach us.

When the public mind can confidently rely upon the power of the Government to quell intestine disturbances, then and not till then, can commerce, manufactures and enterprise will revive, and growth and prosperity once more return to us.

What does the so-called Democratic party propose for the future?

Nothing—literally nothing!

They submit no plan of adjustment of our difficulties; they point to no outlet from our calamities; they propose no remedy for the disorders of the nation.

Their entire platform is a list of captious objections urged against the details of the war, and borrowed, principally, from Southern speakers and journals,—from the orations of Breckenridge and the editorials of the Richmond papers.

At a time when it is doubtful whether the whole people may not fall under the heel of a powerful and able rebellion, this faction desires that the rebellion itself shall be treated with extraordinary tenderness; and they protest in their platform "against the enactment, by Congress, of confiscation measures of extreme severity!"

In a time of war their sympathies are with our enemies.

While grief and desolation sit in ten thousand households throughout the loyal States, they fear lest the power of the government may be used with "extreme severity" against armed traitors and rebels.

Their tears are not for the blood that flows from Northern and loyal veins, but for that which may chance to flow from Southern and rebellious veins.

They desire that a long-suffering, much-enduring nation shall patiently submit to new indignities; shall sink still lower in the dust; and shall refrain from using every means which God















# THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

SAINT PAUL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1862.

NUMBER 163.

VOLUME II.

## The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE.

Age—This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10.

For Representatives to Congress.

First District.

William Windom,

of Winona County.

Second District.

Ignatius Donnelly,

of Dakota County.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

The effects of the President's Proclamation are already seen in the universal alarm and dismay of the rebels.

It strikes at the heart of the rebellion by removing its strongest support.

Lee's army is in a state of great destitution, and is supposed to be still falling back.

Heavy skirmishing was heard between the opposing armies of Buell and Bragg, fifteen miles southeast of Bardonia, and a general engagement was expected.

The battle at Corinth, continuing two days, seems to have been one of the severest of the war. The rebels fought with great determination, but were repulsed with terrible slaughter.

The Democratic Convention at Worcester, Massachusetts, though claiming to be loyal, manifested earnest opposition to the stern war measures of the Government.

At Hartford, a secession town in Indiana, the draft has been forcibly resisted, and the commissioners forced to resign.

Troops have been sent to preserve order, and support the execution of the law.

The Richmond Government has refused to exchange a certain class of prisoners, on the ground that they were captured on Confederate soil.

ORGANIZE.

There is danger that the work of political organization will be neglected. There is just now so much to divert and absorb the public mind, that it will be difficult to secure the needed attention to mere political work.

And yet this is indispensable to success of the nominees of a party, but to the success of a fundamental principle.

The defeat of the Republican party would put back the dial of freedom many years. Let us organize to avert such a calamity.

THE PROCLAMATION.

By a careful perusal of the Boston Post, Courier and Herald, and the New York Express, Journal of Commerce and Herald, we are struck with the following remarkable peculiarities of Mr. Lincoln's Proclamation:

1. It is *inimicus fulmen*.

2. It will forever destroy the Union.

3. It is harmless and inoperative.

4. It is unimpeachable and will flow from it.

5. It can only show the weakness of those who urged it.

6. It opens issues too tremendous, &c.

7. The South will laugh at it.

8. The South will be roused to frenzy by it.

Well, gentlemen, fix on any or all of these theories: we care not.

But we do care that you shall come out squarely and look earnest and honest men in the eye. Let there be no equivocation as to the manner in which you are to meet this measure of the President.

The Commander-in-Chief knew, as did the nation, that unless, in his judgment, Emancipation was a military necessity he would have no right to proclaim it, and would not. So long as he did not see this necessity, you were all engaged in laying down unexceptionable laws as to the duty of all of us to stand by the President.

We appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober; from men maddened when their idol, slavery, is touched, to men whose judgment was calm in the absence of any apprehension that such exigency could arise.

The proclamation is a better detective than Vindex. It comes into our midst, drawing the lines sharply. The President's previous course and avowed that he would do this to save the nation, he is before the people. They know that he is honest; and, as Chief of the Union, he is honest; and, as Chief of the Union, he is honest; and, as Chief of the Union, he is honest.

Every man being human being, or that of slavery. Every man being human being, or that of slavery. Every man being human being, or that of slavery.

Union against slavery, or for slavery, ground now. Those who do not stand by the Proclamation will be branded as traitors to this nation, to humanity and God.

Headquarters, Department of the Northwest.

SAINT PAUL, MINN., October 9th, 1862.

[GENERAL ORDERS NO. FIFTEEN.]

First Lieutenant B. C. SMITH, Wisconsin Volunteers, having reported at these Headquarters, is assigned to duty as Aid-de-Camp to the Major General Commanding.

By command of MAJOR GENERAL POPE.

E. O. SHERIDAN, A. A. G.

Hon. David Kyles has received the nomination for Representative in the Illinois Legislature from Tazewell county.

## WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THE INDIANS?

Minnesota has, within the past two months, been the scene of the most cruel, wide-spread and heart-rending massacre ever known upon the continent.

Neither New England, the Wyoming Valley, nor "the dark and bloody ground," of Kentucky afford any parallel to it, in the suddenness of the attack, the completeness of the devastation or the number of the victims.

But it seems, if we are to believe the rumors of the street, and to draw what may be considered natural deductions from the limited information possessed by us on the subject, that the whole struggle is now over; the war is at an end; the Indians are to be restored to their reservation, and a general amnesty is to be granted to all who cannot, in accordance with legal forms, be proved guilty, before a drum-head court-martial.

In common with the universal voice of the people of Minnesota, we desire to record our protest against any such arrangement.

Whatever course may be pursued as to the details of the war, one thing is clearly defined: the people of this State will never rest satisfied until the Indians are removed beyond our borders.

The State cannot longer remain half Indian and half white. There is an irrepressible conflict between them. Either the Indians must be driven out of the State, or large portions of it must remain a desolation. There is no alternative.

The magnificent country west of the Minnesota river, recently laid waste by savage warfare, must remain forever uninhabited, unless we are able to say to the world, that there are no Indians in Minnesota.

This is the great end to be accomplished; and the present vital question is, shall it be done at once, by military action; or must we await the slow process of Congressional legislation?

Neither the dreams of humanitarians nor the pecuniary interests of Indian traders should be permitted to dictate the policy which is to affect the destiny of the whole people, and decide the destiny of the State for all time to come.

No set of men should have the privilege, whether for personal gains, or through mistaken views of public policy, to subject the people of a large portion of the State to the constant risk of destruction, or to prevent the re-settlement of the deserted territory.

The Indians must be driven out of the State.

In view of this result, we regret much that Col. Sibley has taken any steps to encourage the return of the followers of Little Crow.

It seems from the following extract from his despatch of October 5th, that he has his indirect encouragement the great body of those engaged in the insurrection are coming back:

The latest reliable intelligence from above reports Little Crow with a small band of followers, as making his way towards the Teton river, on James River, while the large majority of his former adherents are slowly returning to their homes, to deliver themselves up to me, with a hope, it may be supposed, that they will be taken today, stating to these people that the only way to save their lives is to surrender at discretion, and to their immediate return and surrender at discretion.

We learn that the number returning, with those already on hand, will amount to over sixteen hundred!

What is to be done with them? It is impossible to prove the guilt of one out of one hundred! They are all "good Indians." They cannot be allowed to starve! They must be fed. Where?—What better place than the reservation? Already, Wahashah's band has been assigned a place upon it. Thus the old status is at once renewed. The Indians are back again. The murdered whites are buried and forgotten. The labors of the traders are again renewed. Little Crow with a few followers is made the scapegoat of the whole horrible catalogue of crimes, and he, like Inkpaduta, is too far off to be pursued,—and floats around hereafter an outlawed hero.

In short, this awful massacre—this most terrible of outrages—is but a hiatus, a breathing space, in the sweet intercourse of peace and love between our red brethren and ourselves.

This thing must not be.

The captives having been released, Col. Sibley should have presented a wall of bayonets to the "adherents of Little Crow," and have driven them out into the wilderness. This is no time for white flags and "surrenders at discretion."

These miscreants, with their hands red with the blood of women and children, have no claim to trial by court-martial. The wilderness and starvation should be their doom.

It is simply a farce to speak in one breath of "the returning adherents of Little Crow," and in the next to say that "the returning adherents of Little Crow," are to be tried by court-martial.

It is no necessity whatever for carrying the forms of civilization into a war with the degraded savages who have made desolate hundreds of our happy frontiers. A trapped wolf is as deserving of a court-martial as any adherent of Little Crow.

This was not the way our forefathers treated the Pequots. Daniel Boone situated no trial by jury when he caught a savage. There is no necessity whatever for carrying the forms of civilization into a war with the degraded savages who have made desolate hundreds of our happy frontiers. A trapped wolf is as deserving of a court-martial as any adherent of Little Crow.

We trust the sentiment of the people will make itself heard, and that there will be no cessation until every red-skin is removed beyond the boundary lines of the State.

Shall this be done by the strong arm of the military power, or shall it be left for the next Congress to effect?

## COLONIZATION OF THE NEGROES.

The subject of colonizing the negroes of the Southern States that are so rapidly becoming free through the operation of the war, is engaging very general attention, and has already led to the development of several plans of more or less merit.

The Government of Denmark has applied for several thousand "contrabands," as these persons for present convenience are called; the Island of Hayti, through responsible agents, is seeking to draw a portion thither; Liberia claims, as Africa's right, all her children to be returned to her; Senator Pomeroy of Kansas, is organizing a colony, which he proposes to plant in Central America; and now, Mr. Eli Thayer, well known for his practical philanthropy, comes forward with a proposition to make Florida, a State of our own Union, the home of the enfranchised blacks.

The mention of the State of Florida does not carry with it a very favorable impression on the public mind. We have come to regard its territory as nearly valueless; we know its long Indian wars were the occasion of an enormous and iniquitous waste of the national wealth; and we have long felt that the introduction of Florida into the family of States was a perditional trick of the Slave power to perpetuate their dynasty. We shall find, perhaps, that the political aversions generated by the admission of Florida into the Union, have led the country to do injustice to the extent and value of its territory.

The State of New York comprises 46,000 square miles, or 29,440,000 acres.

The State of Pennsylvania comprises 47,000 square miles, or 30,080,000 acres.

The State of Ohio comprises 39,954 square miles, or 25,576,900 acres.

The State of Florida comprises 59,208 square miles, or 37,931,520 acres. Thus it will be seen that Florida is much larger, territorially, than either of the three most populous States of the North. Its extent in square miles is almost as great as that of the three States together—Connecticut, New York and New Jersey, which contained, in 1860, a population of five million three hundred and thirteen thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

Florida has area enough, it is plain, for every slave in America.

Of the vast area of land contained in the limits of Florida, (37,931,520 acres) in the year 1850, according to the report of Hon. R. M. Young, Commissioner of the Land Office, 36,137,137 acres remained "the property of the Government, and subject to be disposed of." No doubt sales have since been made, but as the current of emigration has never set westward, the land of the Government, and the fee of the soil of nearly the entire State still remains in the Government of the United States. A large portion of the State, (say 7,000,000 acres,) is swamp land, including the everglades of the southern part of the peninsula, and may be deducted from the area immediately available for human habitation. But without this there would still be land enough in Florida, the property of the Government, to support a population as large as that of the States of New York, Connecticut and New Jersey combined; and with far less manual labor than is required in the latter States.

An Important Circular.

PROMOTION FROM THE RANKS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Washington, Sept. 29, 1862.

Circular.—From casualties in the field and from absence by reason of sickness, many volunteer regiments have not a sufficient number of officers to command them. It is important that vacancies caused by deaths and resignations be filled as soon as possible.

The Government of the several States is earnestly requested to fill these vacancies by promoting officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, who have distinguished themselves in the field, or who have shown a capacity for military command.

Without the hope of promotion there is no encouragement to a faithful performance of duty, and no stimulus to deeds of valor.

Moreover, the discipline and efficiency of an army depends in a great measure upon the character and qualifications of its officers.

Without good officers the very best soldiers soon become a mere military mob, the efficiency of which is increased by the increase of its numbers.

H. W. HALLACK, General-in-Chief.

Letter from General Sigel.

The following letter was received by Hon. J. N. Arnold, of Chicago, from General Sigel, in response to the invitation to attend the late mass meeting, held to endorse the President's proclamation:

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS, Fairfax C. H., Va., Sept. 30, 1862.

Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, Chicago, Illinois: Dear Sir: I did not receive until yesterday your favor of the 24th inst., tendering me an invitation to attend a mass meeting, to be held in your city on the 7th of September.

As I have tried to do my best in the defense of the Republic, and for the emancipation of the oppressed, without distinction of race or color, I cannot but heartily approve the efforts of the people, to give their support to the liberal acts of the government of this Republic, and to the only great and strong link against the aggressive powers of native and foreign nations.

I have high regards to your fellow citizens of the noble City of Chicago, who have already shown so much devotion to our good cause, and believe me to be, Dear Sir, very truly yours, F. SIGEL, Major-General.

A number of the canals imported to this country two or three years ago for overland mail service, and which fell into the hands of the rebels, were captured by the Union forces in the Indian country recently, and we learn that General Curtis has had three of them taken to his farm in Iowa. What are they doing there?

## Important News from Southwest Missouri—Severe Fight at Newtonia.

St. Louis, Sept. 6.—News of a big battle in the Southwest is hourly expected. Gen. Schofield was marching on Newtonia, where 16,000 rebels were posted, on Saturday morning, and was over sixteen miles distant.

Newtonia is the place where the rebels have been heavily reinforced. Col. Salomon, of Wisconsin, was beaten on Tuesday last. The following particulars have been received: On Monday last, learning that there was a rebel force, thought to be about 500 strong at Newtonia, sent about 600 federal troops—about 175 infantry and the balance cavalry—under command of a major of the 9th Wisconsin, whose name we did not learn, to drive them.

They charged into Newtonia on Tuesday morning and found that the rebels had been heavily reinforced, and were estimated at 7,000, with six pieces of artillery. Our men of course had to get out as best they could, the rebels fighting them to the last. They were driven back about an hour, as they fell back out of Newtonia.

It is said that if the rebels had managed well, they would have captured the federal troops, and were probably surrounded twice. Company H of the Kansas 6th cavalry, about forty strong, were surrounded, but drew their rifles and cut their way out. The federal troops fell back about three miles, followed by the rebels, when the former met a reinforcement of about 300 cavalry and four pieces of artillery, making ten in all, and, in a considerable battle back in Newtonia, drove the rebels back to their camp.

The time between the two armies, our men having three or four regiments—the 6th Kansas cavalry, 9th infantry, 9th Wisconsin infantry, and a regiment of Iowa.

About night our troops commenced falling back to camp for the night. The rebels followed them, and our men turned on them, and drove them back into Newtonia, and held the field.

The Federal loss during the day is stated at about 140 killed, wounded and missing. They were probably mostly taken prisoners. Only seven are known to have been killed. Such of our wounded as fell into the hands of the rebels were treated in the most barbarous manner. Their throats were cut, and their clothing and their arms entirely stripped from them.

The rebel loss is not known, but is thought to be much larger than ours in killed and wounded.

The rebels in southeast Missouri are falling back. Their scouts are being constantly taken prisoners by our forces.

St. Louis, October 6.—Advices received from Gen. Schofield state that with a powerful army he was on Saturday at Sarcoxie, sixteen miles from Newtonia, where the rebel forces 16,000 strong, were collected.

He expected to reach them to-day, and if the rebels do not retreat, he expects to have a battle. No apprehensions are entertained of Gen. Schofield's army, which is superior to that of the enemy and an excellent fighting trim. The only thing feared is that the rebels won't fight.

Advices dated the 4th inst. received from Greenville, Mo., that the rebels had been driven back to their camp, and the rebel McBride, had been ordered to return home forthwith, in consequence of the rumored Federal victory at Sarcoxie, and that the Texas troops, which he had with him, were referred to number about 2,000.

New from Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, October 6.—Telegraphic communication with Bardonia has just been re-established. The wires will keep pace with our army as it proceeds Southward.

Hardy the rebels inaugurated. Richard Hargis governor of Kentucky, at Frankfort. Bragg and Humphrey Marshall made bitter anti-Union speeches. Kirby Smith, who was at Frankfort, was not present.

At five or six o'clock that afternoon the rebels burned the railroad bridge, whereupon all their infantry left for the South, Scott's cavalry remaining.

On Sunday, at one o'clock in the afternoon the rebels cut one span of the bridge to South Frankfort, and soon thereafter Scott's cavalry departed. The rebels took all the printing press and ink belonging to the State printer. Great numbers of rebels were left at Frankfort, and the mortality among them has been very great. The enemy have not obtained more than a few recruits in Frankfort and its vicinity.

An informant met the federal pickets last night at Hardinsville passing around to Frankfort. At Frankfort, Barstow and Gilson were arrested three times because they would not take confederate scrip for goods. Storekeepers were fined twenty-five dollars per day for closing their stores. Macklin, the proprietor of the firm of John Watson & Co., manufacturers of jeans, linsey and cotton, lost a large stock. The rebels took away vast quantities of articles of various kinds, leaving provisions very scarce, and many necessities of life unobtainable by citizens.

At Camp Bloomfield, eleven miles southwest of Bardonia, at 11 o'clock yesterday, Roscoe's division received orders to fill canteens, and be ready to march on one minute's notice.

Col. Bruce, commanding at Bowling Green, yesterday, six times beat back the rebels, killing a number of rebels, together with fifty horses and some cattle. Federal losses none.

The War Against the Indians.

From the Chicago Journal.

We learn from Minnesota that General Pope is preparing to take the field in person against the Indians of the border, as soon as he can complete the organization of his department.

It seems to be a settled fact that a war of extermination must be waged against the Sioux, and it is probable that ere long we shall hear of vigorous operations in that direction.

While we are about it, we might as well make an end of these desperate, blood-thirsty savages, who by the instigation of traitorous whites or some other diabolical spirit, periodically step upon the necks of the innocent blood of women and children. Such merciless and revolting barbarities as they have recently been guilty of can only be avenged by the destruction of the perpetrators. Let them be exterminated.

## LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph.

FROM NEW YORK.

The President's Proclamation.

Dismay Among the Rebels.

No European Intervention.

The Spirit of the Enemy.

Necessity of an Active Campaign.

New York, October 9.

The Times' dispatch says that the most lively terror throughout the South. The rebels do not laugh at the decree, but quake with apprehension.

A portentous counter-revolution in the slave States, and the soldiers desire to return to their homes to protect their families.

They believe the negroes to be organized in secret associations, and only to be waiting an auspicious opportunity to rise in insurrection en masse. They have heard already of the Proclamation, and are becoming very restive under their yoke.

The women and children of the rural districts are removing to the city for safety, and consternation seems to be universal.

Advices of the government from Europe show no change in the purposes of England or France, and these governments continue to indicate a settled purpose to adhere to the oft-declared policy of non-intervention.

The statement that Lee's army is falling back is confirmed, and it is expected, in case he shall be pressed by the Union forces, he will retreat to Gordonsville.

The condition of the rebel army is one of great destitution. In addition to their want of clothing they are now living on half-rations.

Charles M. Faulkner is visiting the rebels, and making speeches to sustain their courage.

The intelligent and reliable correspondent of the Times, under date of Annapolis, Oct. 6th, says there is nothing the soldiers desire so much as to have the war brought to a close. With them time is everything, and they are tired of the business, and want to go home. This is the true of the rebels as of our men, and with a certain dash, not I hope, by any means the best of the largest, they are not now in it so that they will remove the legal restraint which holds the army together. Half of them would go home to-morrow, and the other half would vote to send commissioners to Richmond, or welcome propositions from the rebels for winding up the struggle rather than drag through another winter campaign in the swamps of Virginia, or in any other part of the South.

But even then the world forward, and the needful leaders and reinforcements, and they will not stop until they have chased the rebels.

There is nothing soldiers dislike so much as this eternal delay, and the prospect of an indefinite prolongation of the war. Let us whip or get whipped, and have an end of it, is the language of every man.

I mention these things not willingly, but for the purpose of showing the temper of the army, and the absolute necessity of keeping their energies employed, and their minds occupied.

The same correspondent says that the rebels made their appearance in small force opposite this place for the evident purpose of showing themselves.

They were mounted, and numbered 200 or less.

As they seemed anxious to attract attention, a section of a Parrott battery was brought up, and a few shells sent after them across the river. Of course they made tracks.

The best information that can be received from Virginia confirms the idea that the body of the rebel army which lingered for a time on the south bank of the Potomac, retreated up the valley in the direction of Martinsburg over a week ago.

They succeeded, however, in keeping the semblance of a force along the Potomac for their own purposes.

A special dispatch says that after a reconnoissance of the rebel army, yesterday, Gen. Banks, a new national flag was presented to the 61st Ohio regiment, by Gen. Sigel, for their distinguished bravery.

Gen. Banks being called for, Gen. Sigel said he regretted that Gen. Banks had felt compelled to leave for Washington this evening, adding that no man had more thoroughly deserved the honor of the people than Gen. Banks.

Three times three cheers were given for Gen. Banks, and cheer after cheer for Sigel, Schurz, and the Union.

A Democratic Convention.

Boston, October 8.

The Democratic Convention held at Worcester to-day was well attended.

Edwin C. Bailey, of the Boston Herald, presided.

A motion to adopt the People's ticket, nominated at the Faneuil Hall Convention, was discussed with considerable warmth.

Resolutions were adopted, pledging the use of all legitimate means to suppress the rebellion; urging the President to stand by the Constitution, repudiating the meeting of the Governors, exhorting McClellan, sympathizing with the families of friends of the government to be saved the Union, and not to save or destroy slavery.

They are alike opposed to secession and financial union where these exist, tendering sympathy to loyal men in the border States, and regretting that the President, forgetful of his obligations, has issued a proclamation suspending the writ of habeas corpus.

Judge Wells moved to amend by recommending the adoption of the Faneuil Hall ticket.

The Convention adjourned amid great confusion, and without leaving a record of its action.

FURNITURE AUCTION!

This morning, Friday, October 10th at 10 o'clock at our rooms, Third St., Store next the Bridge.

FAIRCHILD & PEASE, Auction and Com. Merchants.

## FROM CORINTH.

Particulars of the Battle.

THE ENEMY 50,000 STRONG.

The Slaughter Frightful.

The Enemy in Full Retreat.

Corinth, Mississippi, October 5.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat gives the following details of the battle at Corinth:

On the morning of the battle our outposts were attacked by the enemy in force, about six miles northeast of Corinth. Before nine o'clock, the engagement became general, and a most heroic and sanguinary battle was fought.

Our men, under Rosecrans, stood up manfully and fought with great coolness and bravery. Regiment after regiment, and brigade after brigade, opened in upon us, and we were forced slowly backwards fighting desperately.

The rebels pushed forward with determined obstinacy. They outflanked our inferior force on the left and were in the rear, and we were obliged to fall back, and to prevent this movement from being accomplished.

The enemy were now inside our breastworks, pushing us back towards town, when darkness put an end to fighting for that day.

During the day's fight our loss was heavy, but that of the enemy must have largely exceeded ours.

Three pieces of the 1st Missouri Battery were captured, after having stood for a long time before the enemy's fire. The men, consumed by thirst and subdued by intense heat and constant exertion, had abandoned them.

Brigadier General Hackleman fell mortally wounded at the head of his men and died the same evening.

Gen. Oglesby was shot in the breast about four o'clock.

On the morning of the 4th the enemy opened briskly on the town with shot and shell. Our batteries replied, and for an hour or more a heavy cannonading was kept up. At the expiration of that time two of the rebel guns had been disabled, and shortly after daylight their battery of seven guns was captured.

A portentous quietness soon occurred, and it was evident some new movement was being made.

By evening, the Western sharpshooters under Col. Burke, were ordered forward to open on this heavy line by skirmishers, who slowly began to retire, returning the fire of the enemy with good effect. The rebels seemed alive with rebels, and it would have seemed impossible for this gallant regiment to escape destruction in their retreat of over three-quarters of a mile exposed ground, which intervened between them and our temporary works of defence.</



















## The Saint Paul Press.

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REMOVAL OF THE INDIANS.  
Correspondence from Hon. G. K. Cleveland and Hon. Morton S. Wilkinson.

Hon. Morton S. Wilkinson, United States Senator.  
DEAR SIR: The people of the 20th Senatorial District of Minnesota have suffered terribly from the Sioux insurrection. The loss of life and property is vast, and as yet unrestrained.

Startling rumors of a rising of the Winnebagoes at the time of the Sioux massacre, aided greatly to depopulate the Blue Earth valley.

True, the Winnebagoes, as a tribe, have remained friendly. But the border settlers have sworn vengeance, and they will take it wherever an Indian ventures from his Reservation, without distinction of race or tribe.

Henceforth there can be no peace among us, while the white and red races remain in proximity. The blood of the dead, and the outrages upon the living, will keep the unerring rifle busy.

Is the cry that goes up from every cabin and hearth in this district an outraged and suffering people, to beg of you some assurance as to the policy Congress, and especially the Congressional delegation from this State, will adopt and pursue, touching the Sioux and Winnebago Indians. Will the Government henceforth side with the people, or with the murderers of their friends and kindred?

Shall the Indians, friendly as well as hostile, be removed or expelled beyond the borders of this State, or shall the fairest and richest portion of it be abandoned to gradual depopulation and perpetual border war? An early reply will greatly oblige my immediate constituents, and many others equally interested.

Yours, very respectfully,  
G. K. CLEVELAND.  
St. Paul, October 7th, 1862.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 7, 1862.

Hon. G. K. Cleveland:  
DEAR SIR—Your letter of this date, in which you refer to the terrible sufferings of the people of your Senatorial District, in consequence of the late Sioux massacre, is received. It is (after reciting the unfortunate condition of your constituents) you ask of me "some assurance as to the policy of Congress, and especially what course the Congressional delegation from this State will adopt and pursue touching the Sioux and Winnebago Indians?"

Of course I am, at this time unable to state what will be the policy of Congress in relation to these Indian tribes, but I can clearly state my own convictions, and what course I intend to pursue touching the subject matter of your letter. I say to you without hesitation (and you may give your people this assurance) that I am in favor of removing both the Sioux and Winnebago Indians beyond the limits of the State, and shall do all in my power to bring about this result. I was opposed to the policy which placed the Winnebagoes of their present reservation, and I have always been in favor of their removal. It seems to me that the time has now arrived when the effort to remove them may be successful. It is certain that the rich, productive lands surrounding the reservation, and the pleasant homes which have cost so much privation and sacrifice, must be given up by those who now possess them, or the Indians must remain in their reservation. These people cannot longer remain in close proximity. The reason is apparent. These Indians are now located upon a small reservation, about eighteen miles in length, by nine in breadth—there is but little game upon this tract, and by the terms of the treaty they must remain upon it. The annuity of those Indians, although considerable, is not sufficient to keep them in their reservation. Their idle, dissolute habits prevent their performing any useful labor, and hence, for years, they have been in the habit of wandering over the adjacent country, plundering the farms, and committing depredations upon the people wherever they went. With a marvellous patience, the people have for years submitted to their annoyance, and their depredations, but they might have longer remained quiet but for the horrid massacre in their midst, which, from its sudden violence and brutality shocked and alarmed the people of the entire State. Henceforth the Indians cannot be permitted to leave their reservation, and to be confined to it is starvation, for they will not work. Hence, the removal of the Indians is a necessity. Humanity requires it; the welfare of the Indians, as well as the peace of the whites demand it. I shall do all in my power to effect this result. So far as relates to the Sioux, there is nothing to prevent their immediate removal from the State by the military power of the Government.

By the most violent, unprovoked, and brutal massacre that ever took place on this continent, these Indians have committed all the atrocities which have ever been committed by any race of men. Their reservation is now a scene of desolation, and the first and most important article of which declares that:

It is stipulated and solemnly agreed that the peace and friendship now so happily existing between the United States and the several bands of Indians shall be perpetual.

When these barbarians wantonly commenced the murder of the peaceful and quiet citizens of our State in violation of their solemn pledge, they at once avowed all existing treaties between them and the Government and released the President from the duty of further executing any of the stipulations heretofore entered into with these Indians.

Amongst these stipulations, thus suddenly abrogated by the acts of the Indians themselves, was their right to certain reservations upon which they had agreed to settle and remain. This provision of the treaty was broken and annulled when the first article of peace above quoted was violated by the acts of the Indians.

Henceforth we owe these savages nothing, neither annuities nor the enjoyment of a home within our borders, and I am for expelling them from the State, for it is idle to attempt to retain them within our borders. The atrocities which they have committed have so outraged our people that it is useless to attempt to retain these Indians in our State.

They must be removed. In conclusion, I will state that from repeated conversations which I have had with Col. Aldrich and Mr. Windom, of the House of Representatives, I am authorized to state that they heartily concur with me in the views which I have expressed in this letter, and I assure you that we will be united in using our best endeavors to rid the State of the loathsome and brutal savages.

Respectfully, your obdt. servt.,  
M. S. WILKINSON.

GENERAL POPE'S RECORD.

A Review of the Recent Campaign on the Potomac.

From the Chicago Tribune:

The first note of the populace, when the people are excited, whether it be of praise or blame, is rarely correct, and consequently rarely just.

It is a characteristic of our people to leap blindly to conclusions, which the subsequent events of a few days, or weeks, or it may be years, almost always oblige them to modify, or entirely change. The hero of to-day becomes the hapless block of to-morrow, and he whom yesterday none could be found "so poor to do him reverence," is to-day exalted to the skies, and his peers are charmed by a million tongues.

As in some wonderful-celled cavern the soft notes of a whisper, swell and gather volume until it reverberates into the thunder's peal, so a whisper of censure or of praise, originating at some accessible point, and often ignoble source, will roll on until it blazes the fame of the worthiest in the State, or exalts to the highest niche, a miserable mediocrity. But the anger of popular sentiment, when a victim is demanded; who shall paint its fury, or stay its rage? Mark how furiously the giant wolf-hounds open upon the luckless quarry, and how eagerly Tray, Blanche, and Sweetheart, take up the echo and follow!

Alas, alas! the spirit that cried out cruelly, enviously, eighteen centuries ago, is not exorcised yet, my countrymen!

Many things combine to produce this permitting for the moment others to think for us, and mould our opinions—the stimulated and morbid appetite for excitement which demands a summary of the world's events each morning—the swift halcyon of our lives, which exacts the wisdom of the sage from less than middle age—the license of the universal press, which so often under the guise of "free," "untrammeled," and "independent" perpetuates such gross injustice—the constant endeavor of our lives to crowd the events of a year within the compass of a month—all these and more, are abundant reasons why we become so superficial, and consequently, why our first opinions are so often erroneous and unjust.

Said an eminent American statesman, when the nation returns to-day, "The second year's thought of the people is never wrong, and always efficient." True words were never uttered—a juster sentiment never evolved.

The first thought—the thought founded upon an idle whisper, breathed into the ears of an excited populace, will for a moment with the magnitude of the stake for which it is contending—in case of disaster, furious for a victim, or in the case of success, alike eager for an idol—strange, I say, that this thought should be so often wrong?

But the second thought! The calm, unclouded consideration of the evidence, when we have looked over and carefully studied the record, and weighed well the previous clouded facts, this is the thought—the conclusion that does justice to all.

It is the precious second thought that to-day, so sacredly enshrines the great men of the nation in the deepest affections of the people. Scattered and maligned in their lives by the fiery first thoughts of political or social animosity, the second thoughts of to-day make memories blessed in the hearts of their countrymen.

It is not for me, yet, while the pulse throbs so wildly at the disasters of the late army of Virginia, to go into a recapitulation of the events of those terrible days, but I will say from personal knowledge, that never in the history of this Republic has grosser injustice been done to any man than has been, and still is being done to the General who commands one of its corps.

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versive of all discipline in an army, is a spirit like this? Well, what of the so-called victories in Maryland, lately the glory of the army, the smoke of the battle obscured? Was it a victory which cost us, in generals killed and wounded, a far greater number than any battle of the war, and in killed and wounded men, only paralleled by the battles before Richmond? Was it a victory that yielded Harper's Ferry with its thousands? "Was it a victory when the commanding general knew not whether his enemy had gone—that suffered him to recross the Potomac unmolested? Was it a victory that announced 12,000 to 15,000 prisoners, which to-day dwindles to scarce as much hundreds?

If these be victories, may Heaven in its mercy avert more such from the Republic! But hark! Is the following the first indication of the army of the Potomac? Is this the first whisper of that army's second thought? \* \* \* Until this day, wherever he appeared (i. e. the general commanding the army of the Potomac) the troops gave him uproarious welcome; you might trace his route through the camps by the resounding cheers. To-day while he sat in his carriage, two entire corps passed by, and he was a faint figure, but they were the very skeletons, the flitting ghosts even, of the shouts of yesterday.—*New York Tribune, Sept. 19th.*

Well, well, it is truly written that "Time, at last, makes all things even," and time will surely make these things even, too.

Gen. Pope's record is before the country, and no man can better afford to wait than I.

It seems but a day or two ago when the country rang with his brilliant successes in Missouri, his later splendid campaign, resulting in the capture of the Missouri and Island No. 10, and his share of honor as the commander of the left wing at Corinth. I will not say that this unjustified praise was all deserved, for he did his duty, as a soldier should; but I will ask, can such a man be an imbecile and a failure?

And then, at a later date, when he came from his native West, and in two weeks, and often ignoble source, will roll on until it blazes the fame of the worthiest in the State, or exalts to the highest niche, a miserable mediocrity. But the anger of popular sentiment, when a victim is demanded; who shall paint its fury, or stay its rage? Mark how furiously the giant wolf-hounds open upon the luckless quarry, and how eagerly Tray, Blanche, and Sweetheart, take up the echo and follow!

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**Post Office, St. Paul, Minnesota.**

**OFFICE HOURS.**  
On week days from 7 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M.  
On Sundays, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

**HOURS OF ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAIL.**

For La Crosse—Eastern Mail—Leaves daily, except Saturday, at 8 A. M.

For Duluth—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

For Minneapolis—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

For St. Louis—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

For St. Paul—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

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**Burbank's Column.**

1862. 1862. 1862.

**SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.**

**MINNESOTA STAGE CO.**

CARRYING THE

**NORTHWESTERN EXPRESS**

AND THE

**United States Mail.**

The roads are well stocked with first class

buses, Concord Coaches, with careful and experienced

drivers, all under the control of competent

agents.

**SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL:**

For Chicago—Daily, at 8 A. M.

For St. Louis—Daily, at 8 A. M.

For St. Paul—Daily, at 8 A. M.

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**Oil and Lamp.**

**MARVIN'S**

**CROCKERY HOUSE.**

JUST RECEIVED AND

**SELLING VERY LOW.**

1,000 LOOKING GLASSES AND MIRRORS.

**OIL—THE VERY BEST.**

1,500 GALLONS AT FROM THIRTY TO FORTY

CENTS A GALLON.

**NOW IN STOCK, A FULL STOCK OF**

**CHINA, CROCKERY & GLASSWARE**

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

**AT PRICES MUCH REDUCED.**

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE STOCK OF

**Table & Pocket Cutlery.**

The merchants who purchase in St. Paul will find

these goods very desirable, and at

**VERY LOW RATES.**

JUST RECEIVED,

**A FINE ASSORTMENT OF**

**Silver Plated**

**BRITANNIA WARE,**

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LAMPS, &c., &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

**R. MARVIN, THIRD STREET.**

**OIL! OIL! OIL!**

500 barrels No. 1, standard best quality

**Carbon Oil,**

Just received, and for sale to dealers.

at 1001 Brick Block, Robert, St. Paul.

**LAMPS AND OIL.**

A new and complete stock of

**Lamps and Fixtures,**

And the best brands of

**OIL.**

For sale at **PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.**

**S. K. PUTNAM,**

Corner of Third and Market streets.

**50 BARRELS**

**CARBON OIL.**

ALSO A QUANTITY OF

**CHICAGO CREAM ALE.**

For sale by **J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.**

St. Paul, Feb. 26, 1882. feb26-dkly

**100 KGS SUGAR HOUSE.**

Golden and Amber, a choice article, at

**J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.**

**A LARGE STOCK OF FINE LINEN.**

Which we offer at prices

that will insure quick sales, at

**J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.**

**300 BLS. ASSORTED WHISKY.**

For sale at

**J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.**

**300 WHOLE HALF AND QUARTER**

boxes of Baker's, choice of 1881, at

**J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.**

**20 BLS. STUART'S BEST HONEY**

Syrup, a choice article, for sale at

**J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.**

**150 BOXES W. R. CHEESE;**

A prime article, at low prices, at

**J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.**

**50 GRANT'S PATENT FANNING**

Mills for sale at manufacturer's prices, at

**J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.**

**YOU WILL FIND ONE OF THE**

best and best selected Groceries

in the West, at the warehouse of

**J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.**

**PRINTERS' INKS.**







# THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME II.

SAINT PAUL, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1862.

NUMBER 164.

## The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE.

42—This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 12.

For Representatives to Congress.

First District.

William Windom,

of Winona County.

Second District.

Ignatius Donnelly,

of Dakota County.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR.

T. M. METCALF.

FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE.

WILLIAM K. GASTON.

FOR CORONER.

E. INGALLS.

FOR COMMISSIONER (First and Fifth Wards).

HENRY HALE.

LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

FIRST DISTRICT.

NATHANIEL MEEHAN.

J. C. ZIRKELBACH.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

ALBERT WOLFF.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

The loyal States are again invaded.

Stuart's Cavalry have made a dash at

Mercesburg and Chambersburg, destroying

railroad bridges and depots, tearing up

the railroad track, capturing horses, and

doing pretty much as they please.

One dispatch says they have made a hasty

retreat, but another, and the last received,

dated the 11th, says they are still at

Chambersburg.

General Bull's dispatch to General

Halleck states that Bragg's army is re-

treating towards Harrodsburg. The

battle of the 8th seems to have been

strongly contested, with a heavy loss on

our side. Generals Jackson and Terrill

are among the slain.

Commander Gordon reports the brilliant

success of our land and naval forces on

St. John's River.

General Arnold has been appointed by

General Butler to the command of the

military forces of New Orleans. The

health of the city is good.

POSTAL CURRENCY.

Several firms in Chicago have written

to the Treasury Department for a supply

of the postal currency, the following reply

has been received:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, TREASURER'S OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., Oct. 10, 1862.

Sir—Your letter of the 29th of September, altho

has been received. So many applications have

been made for the postal currency which is being

issued to the want of a fractional medium,

that the Treasury Department is compelled to

withhold from all parties the currency which

whole issue is limited to \$10,000,000, and

the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New

York, consents to issue one-half to Philadelphia,

and the remaining half to other Assistant

Treasurers, designated depositaries, and disburse

ment officers of the United States.

It is hoped and believed that this method of

distribution will prove to be the best for speedy

relief to business interests and to the officers of

the Treasury.

Yours, very respectfully,

F. S. TUNNICLIFFE,

Treasurer of the United States.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S ORDER.

Gen. McClellan's order to the Army of

the Potomac, enjoining upon the officers

and men under his command the duties

imposed by the President's proclamation

## THE FORLORN HOPE.

The Democratic newspapers and politi-

cians have for years accused the Republi-

cans of keeping up the "slavery agitation."

Who is keeping up that "agitation"

now? Since the President's proclama-

tion, none but Democratic editors and

politicians are disposed to continue it,

and they are playing on this "harp of a

thousand strings" with the zeal and des-

peration of one who is trying to save him-

self from drowning.

The fact is, the "slavery agitation" is

the forlorn hope of the pro-slavery De-

mocracy. Remove this one question from

public discussion, and their capital in

trade would be exhausted, and their "oc-

cupation gone."

The Platform of the Breckin-

ridge Party in Pennsylvania.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The following is the resolution written

by F. W. Hughes, the Chairman of the

Breckinridge Democratic State Commit-

tee, for the consideration of the State

Democratic Convention. It is the most

loud and explicit declaration we have yet

read of the opinions of the leaders of the

Secession party of Pennsylvania:

Resolved, That Pennsylvania owes her growth

in population, and the increase of capital and

wealth of her citizens, chiefly to the advan-

ces which the American Union has afforded for

the development of her natural resources; and

that her glory and paramount interest are identical

with the continuance of that Union.

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## THE CITY.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.—Morning service

at 10.30, and evening service at 7.15.

Rev. S. D. Hindman, of Fairbault, offi-

ciating. Sunday School at 2.30 p. m.

CHRIST CHURCH.—Services this morn-

ing at 10.30, Rev. G. W. Dubois

officiating. Sunday School at 2.30 p. m.

LECTURES RESUMED.—Rev. Mr. Haw-

ley resumes his lectures this evening in

the Plymouth Church. The subject "The

True Man." This is to be followed by

"The True Woman." Services at 7.15 p. m.

THE PASTOR OF THE BAPTIST CHURCH

having returned, services will be held in

the Chapel morning and evening regular-

ly. Sabbath School at a quarter past 12.

THE NATIONALS.—This "admirable

troupe," as the papers call them, will be

in this city in a short time, and give some

of their unrivaled concert. The time

and place will be announced hereafter.

MUSICAL TEACHER.—Mrs. Matilda

Shillock has issued a circular proposing

a different method of teaching music.

Her rooms are on Fifth Street between

Walsh and St. Peter.

L. P. FOSTER has removed his Boot

and Shoe store and depot for military

goods to Mackubin's block. He has now

a larger and better store, and believes him-

self fully able to accommodate his nume-

rous customers.

ALL persons desirous of forming an inde-

pendent Military Company, to be composed of

members from the different Wards of the city,

will please meet with the Fourth Ward City

Guards, in Empire Block, on Tuesday evening, October

14th, at 7.15 o'clock p. m.

J. M. FREEMAN, Secy.

HOUSE OF HOPE.—The "House of

Hope," (Rev. Mr. Noble Pastor,) will be

open hereafter for religious services,

both morning and evening. Morning

service, 10.15 o'clock. Evening service,

7.15 o'clock.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.—The first term

of the U. S. Circuit Court under the law

assigning the State of Minnesota to a cir-

cuit, has been held in this city dur-

ing the past week. Justice Miller of the

U. S. Supreme Court, presided, assisted

by Judge Nelson, of the U. S. District

Court.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS FOR MITCHELL'S

GENERAL ATLAS.—In consequence of unex-

pected delay in engraving the Map of Minnesota,

the delivery of the work to subscribers will probably

be delayed until some time in November.

A. C. SMITH, Agent.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

There will be a special meeting of the

Board of Directors of the Saint Paul

Mercantile Library Association, for the

transaction of important business, at the

Library Rooms, on Monday evening, the

13th inst., at half-past seven o'clock.

D. A. ROBERTSON, Pres't.

A NUISANCE in the shape of the carcass

of a dead horse, lies near the street lead-

ing towards Dayton's Bluff, near where

the railroad crosses the same. It has

been there for some days, and the stench

arising therefrom is intolerable. Will

anybody remove or bury it? Where is the

health officer?

HENNING RANGERS.—The first com-

pany for the regiment of Mounted Ran-

gers for service in the Indian war, were

mustered into the service of the United

States on Thursday. They are known

as the Hennepin Rangers. The following

are the principal officers:

## Court of this State.

We learn the members of the bar, and

others in attendance on the Court, are

very favorably impressed with the ap-

pearance of the new Judge.

Judge Miller left yesterday to attend

the circuit in another State, leaving Judge

Nelson to finish up the business of the

term. Previous to vacating the bench

yesterday, Judge Miller appointed H. E.

Mann, Esq., of Minneapolis, as Clerk of

the Circuit Court, to which appointment

Judge Nelson expressed a most decided

dissent, and stated he should write out

his reasons and file the same with the

minutes of the Court.

The Grand Jury were discharged yes-

terday, after having found three indict-

ments.

The only criminal case tried was the

United States vs. Lauren Thomas, the

defendant being charged with opening a

letter written by Mrs. Ordeila Warren,

and delivered to the defendant as Post-

master, at Witoka, in Winona county, to

be conveyed in the mail. The jury were

out about one hour, and returned a ver-

dict of "guilty."

A motion in arrest of judgment was

made and granted, on a clerical error in

the indictment. A new bill was at once

found by the Grand Jury, and the defend-

ant gave bail in the sum of \$300, for his

appearance for trial at the June term of

1863, to be held at Mankato.

A CARD OF THANKS.—The thanks of the

Sisters of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum and

of the orphan and destitute children of the

city are tendered to the ladies and gen-

tlemen who, by their exertions and con-

tributions have contributed to the success

of the late Fair at Ingalls' Hall. More

especially are thanks tendered to the many

valuable friends who gave so freely of

their means and their kind support to

the good work. It is hoped that the use

of the fund will be such as to prove to

the satisfaction of all the friends of the

institution, and to the friends of the

orphan and destitute children of the











